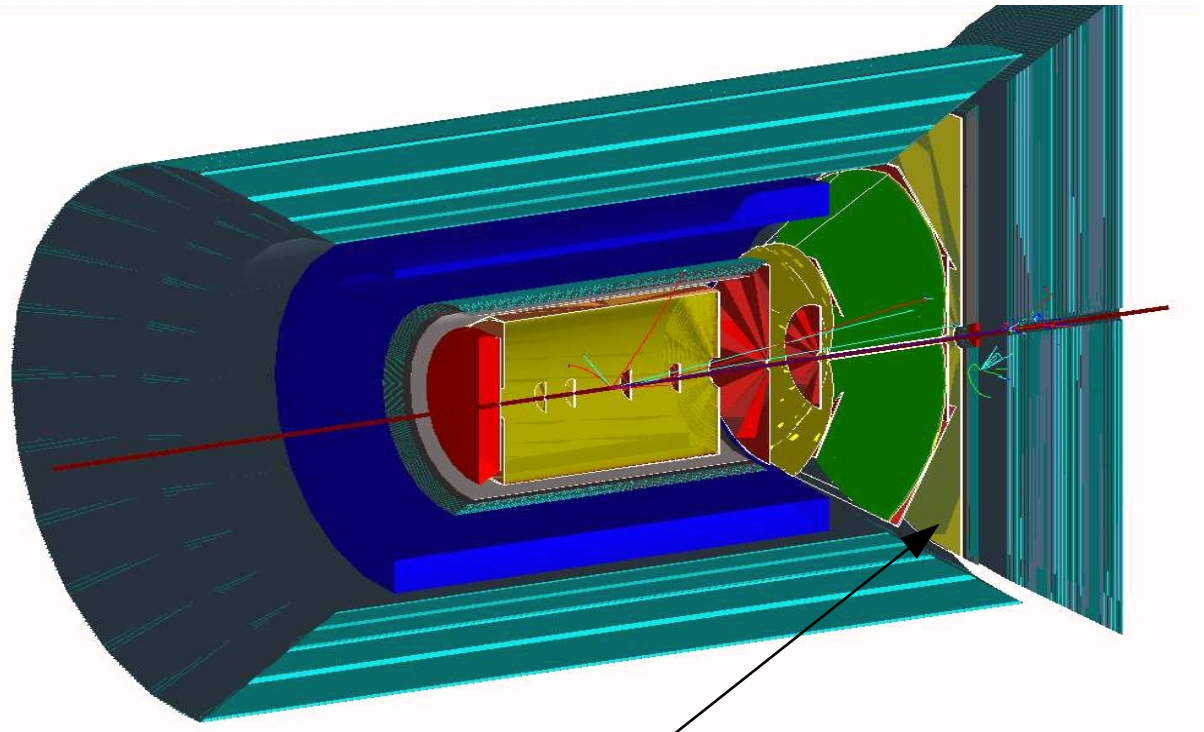


TOF Studies

Yakov Kulinich
02.10.15

Overview



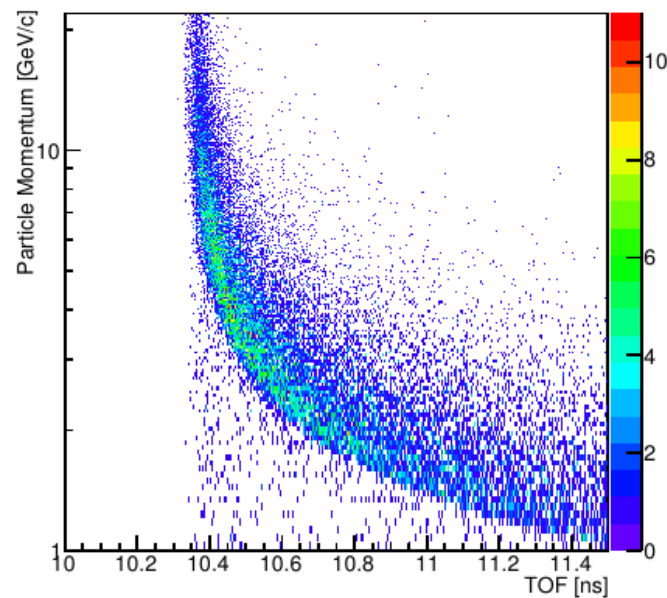
- TOF setup in G4
 - Circular with rinner = 11.4 cm router = 218 cm
 - In z from 310 to 310.1 cm
 - No physical granularity / segmentation
 - Add own granularity. Make detector with rinner = 10 cm router = 210 cm
- G4 Hit has time and position.
 - Took (x,y) and mapped to a “tile”
 - Took tiles of 10x10 and 20x20 cm²
- Included all charged particles below 10 MeV
- Associated first hit time to all others in same tile

Results

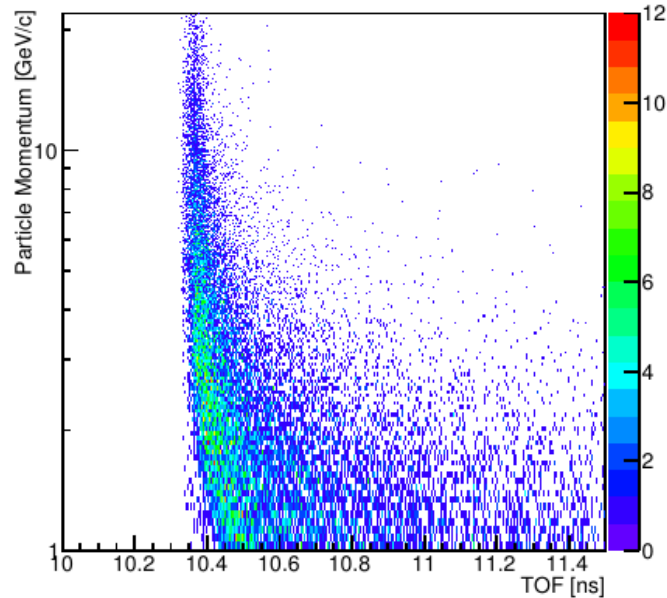
- Calculated number of “bad” multiplicities
 - i.e. in an event, every tile that had more than one registered primary counted as candidate.
 - $(\text{badmult} / \text{nevents})$ is the probability in an event that two primaries will enter same tile.
- 10x10 cm² case – $\text{badmult}/\text{nevents} = 0.017493$
- 20x20 cm² case – $\text{badmult}/\text{nevents} = 0.064692$
- Makes sense
 - Area increase of 4x corresponds to probability increase of 4x

10x10 cm² (1.7493%)

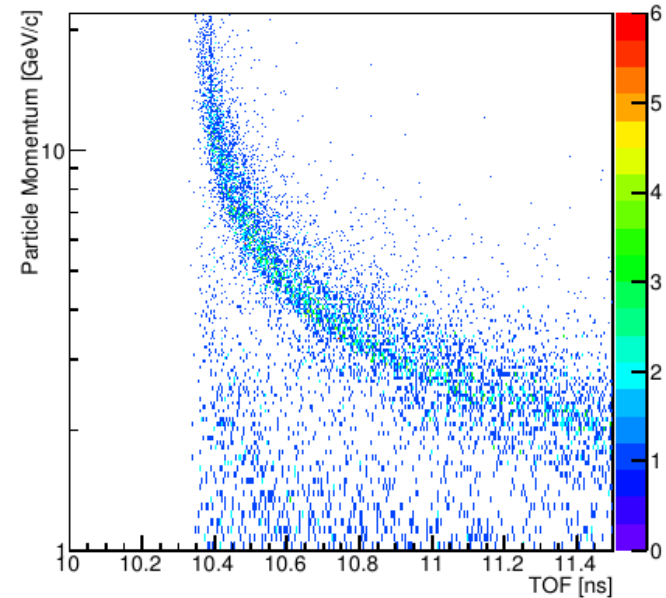
hpvt_K



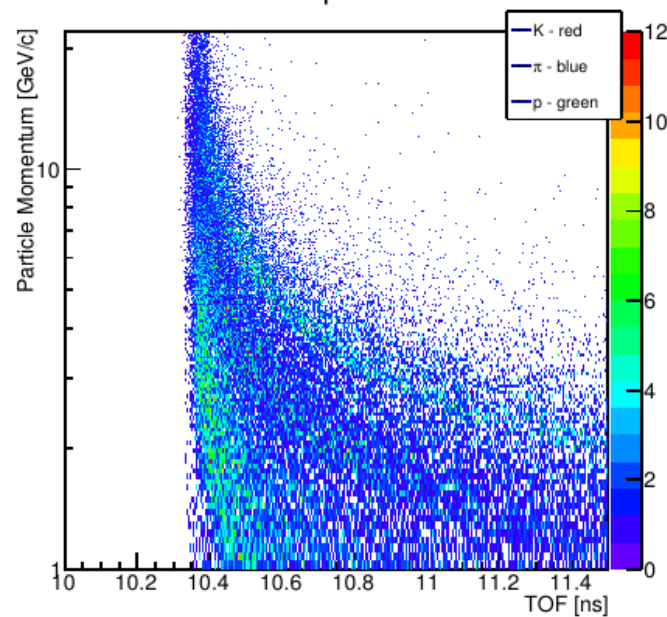
hpvt_π



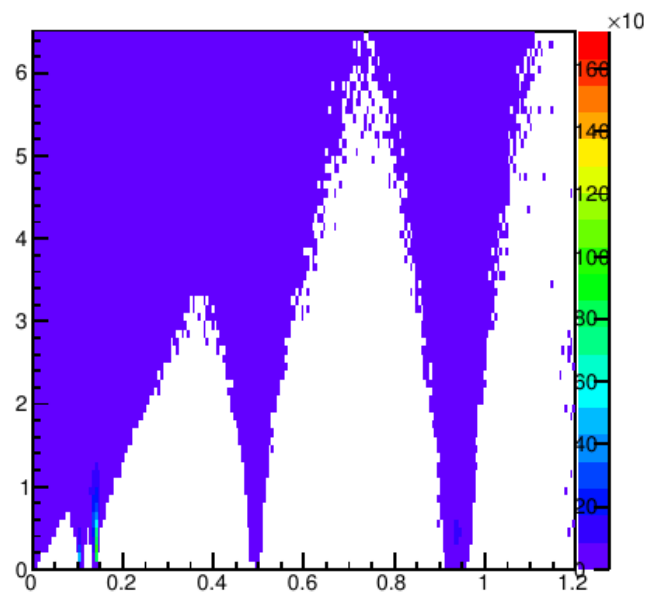
hpvt_p



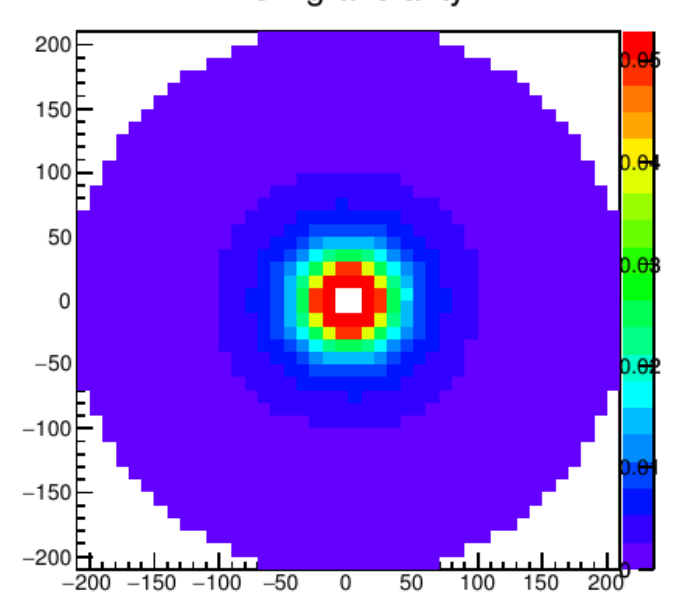
hpvt



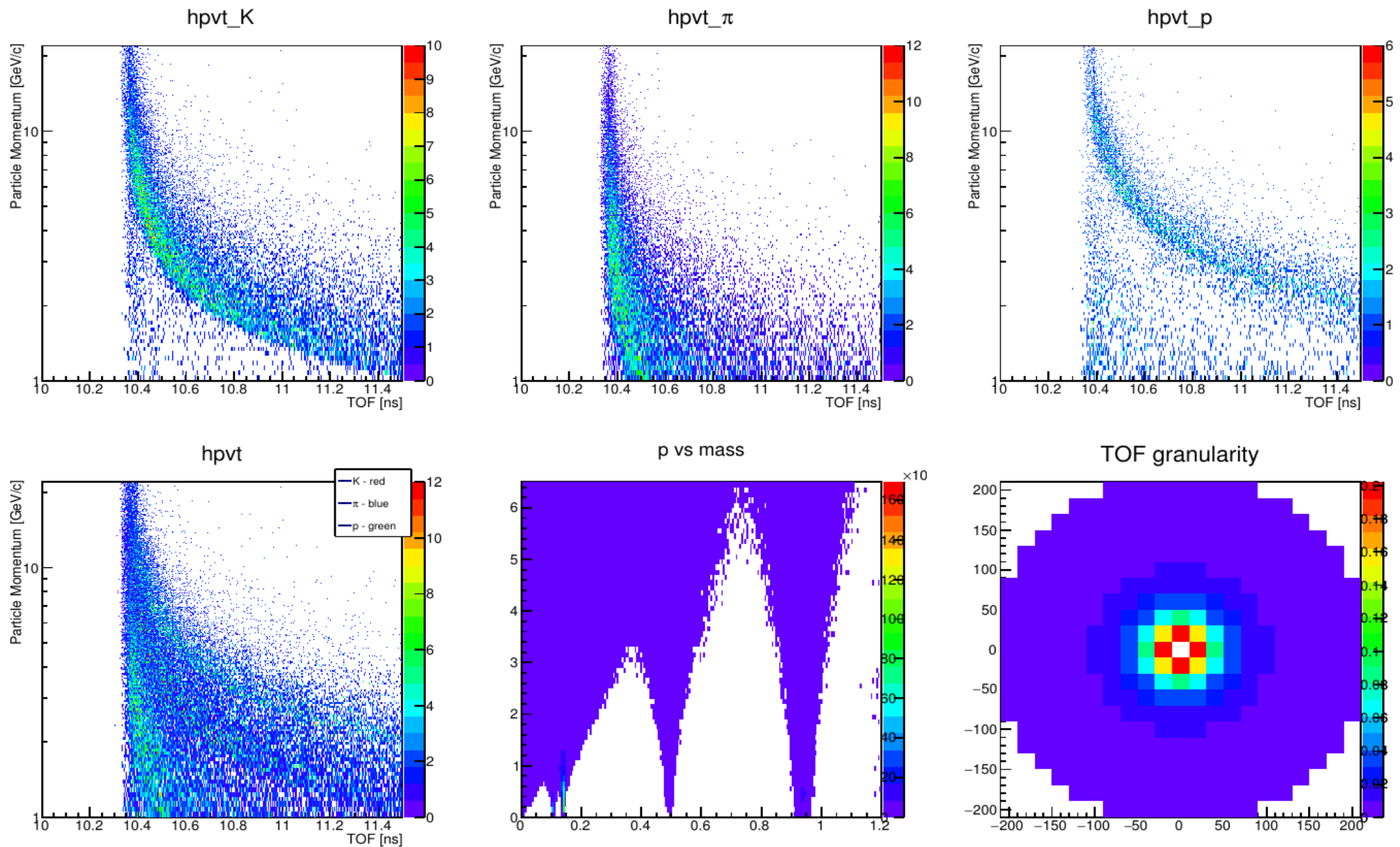
p vs mass



TOF granularity



20x20 cm² (6.4692%)

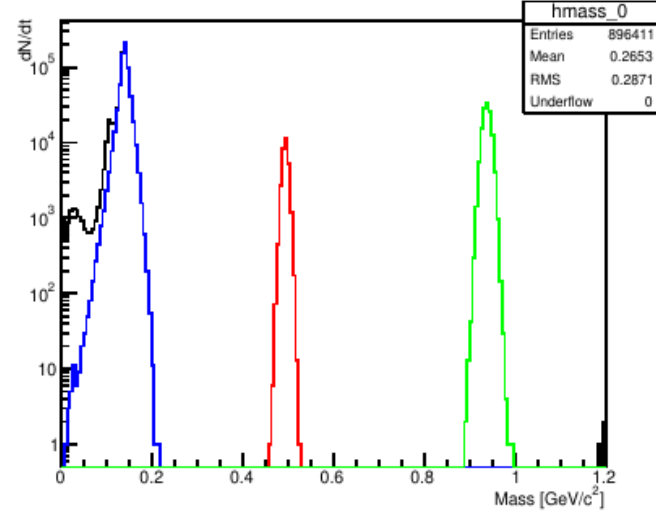


Adjustments Done

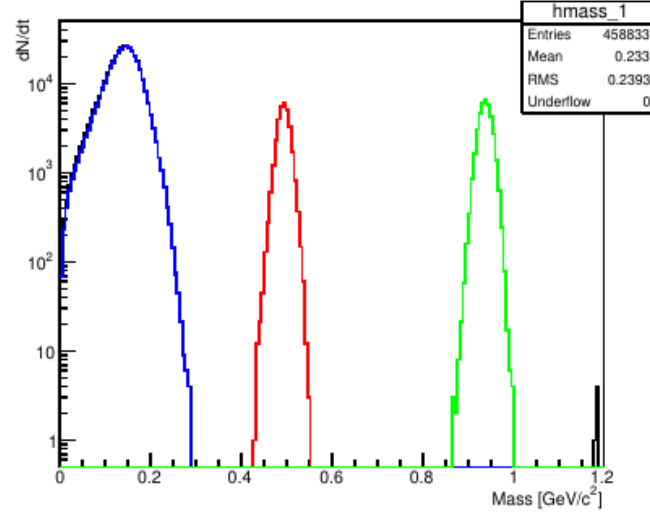
- Made center $5 \times 5 - 1 = 24$ panels of size 20×20 cm into $10 \times 10 - 4 = 96$ panels of size 10×10
 - Energy cutoff 10 MeV (including gammas)
 - Obtained 0.020265 probability of occupancy of primaries
 - Overall 0.230425 probability (including gammas)
 - Primaries come in first, however
 - Energy cutoff 10 KeV (including gammas)
 - Obtained 0.020265 probability of occupancy of primaries
 - Overall 0.644461 probability (including gammas)
 - Primaries come in first, however
- Put cut on distances of traveled particles
 - 1.5 m cutoff gives 0.020264 probability of occupancy of primaries
 - 3.1 m cutoff gives 0.018846 probability of occupancy of primaries

No distance cutoff (2.30425%)

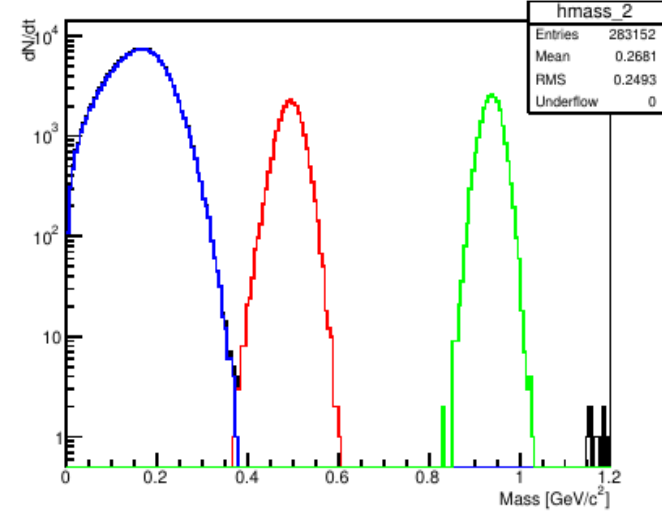
hmass 0.50 to 1.50 [GeV]



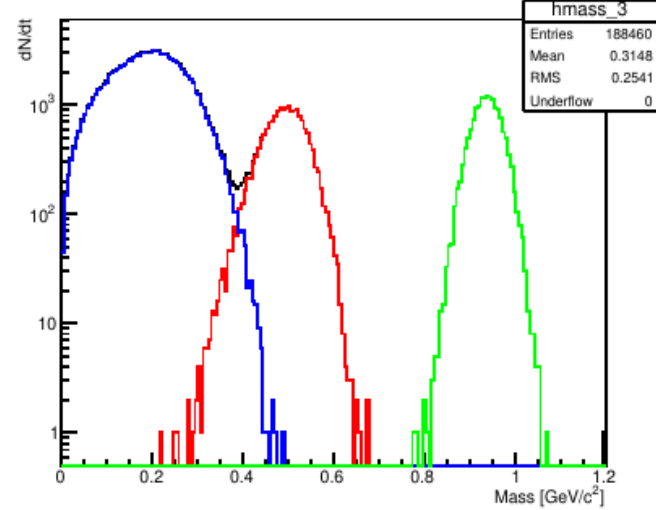
hmass 1.50 to 2.50 [GeV]



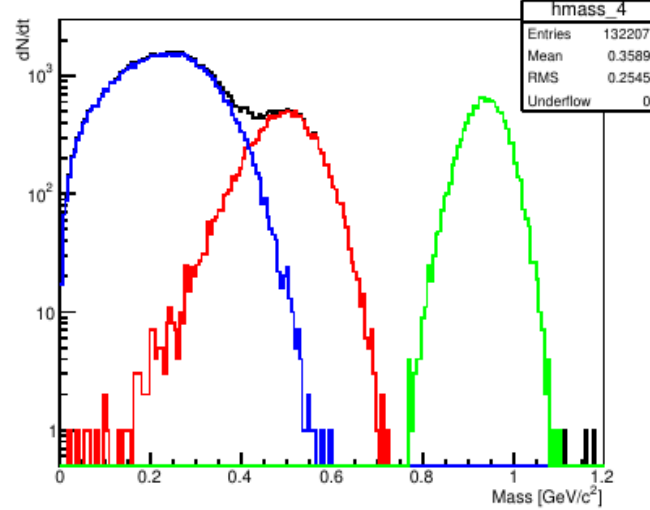
hmass 2.50 to 3.50 [GeV]



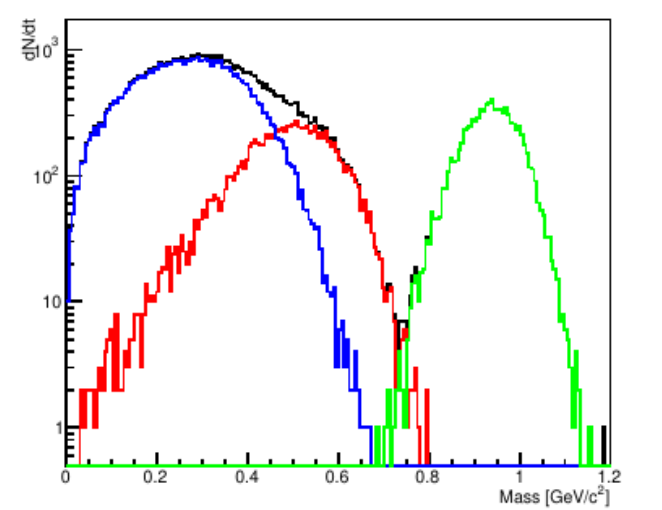
hmass 3.50 to 4.50 [GeV]



hmass 4.50 to 5.50 [GeV]

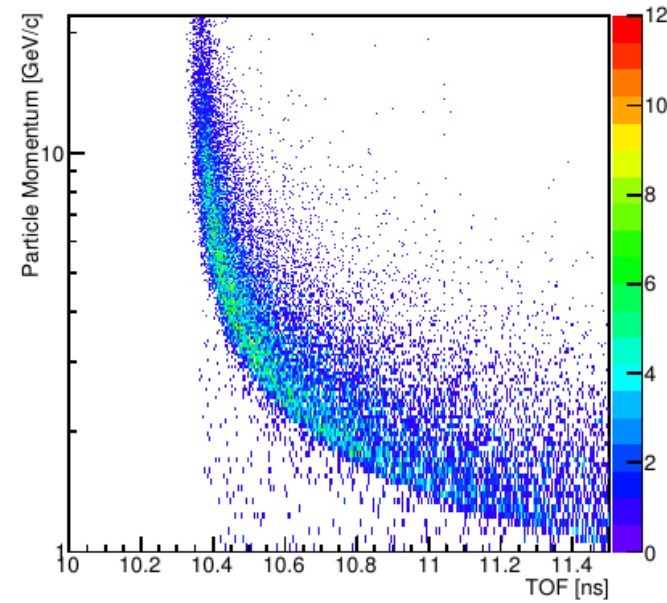


hmass 5.50 to 6.50 [GeV]

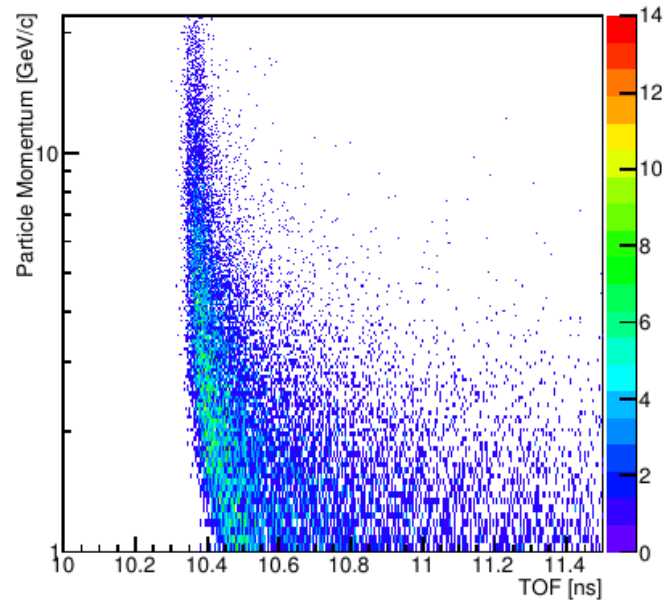


No distance cutoff 10x10 plus 20x20 (2.30425%)

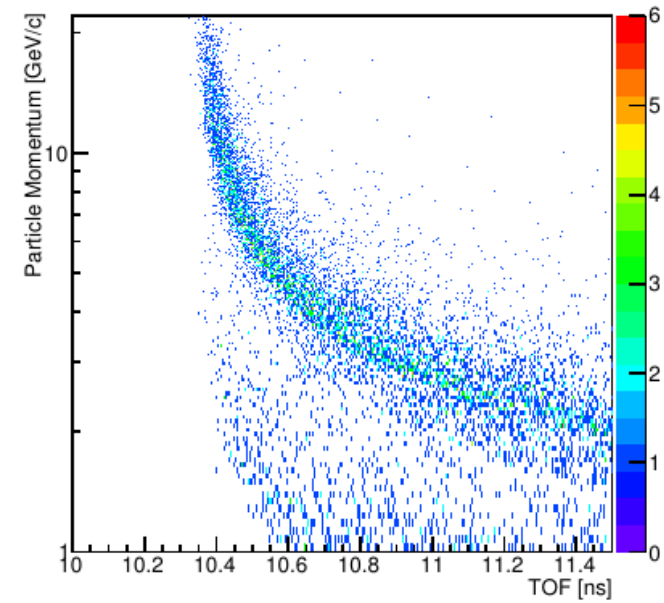
hpvt_K



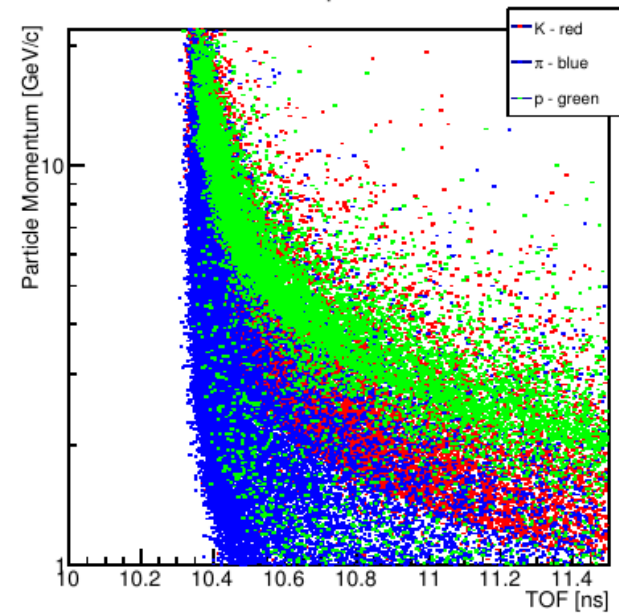
hpvt_π



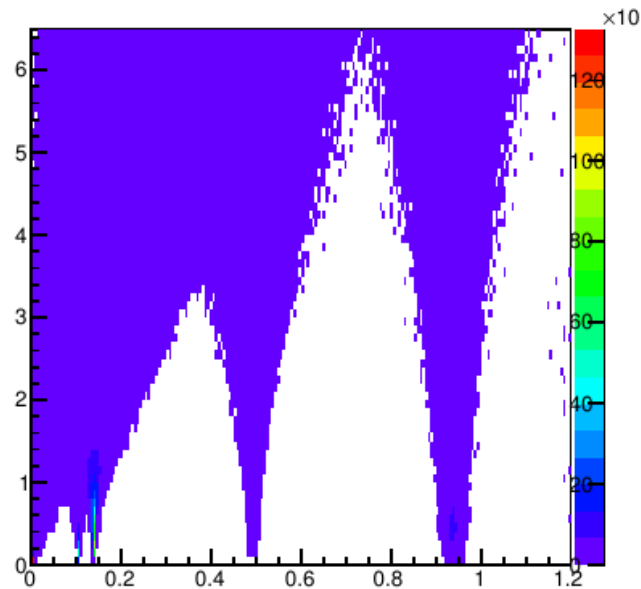
hpvt_p



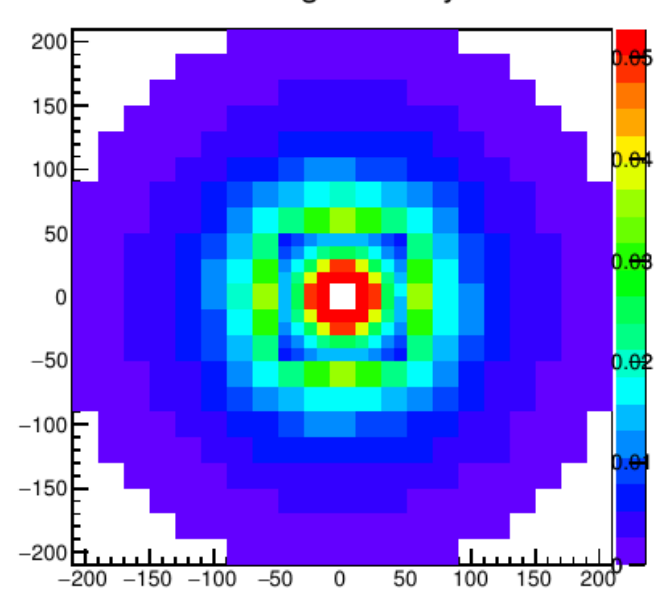
hpvt



p vs mass

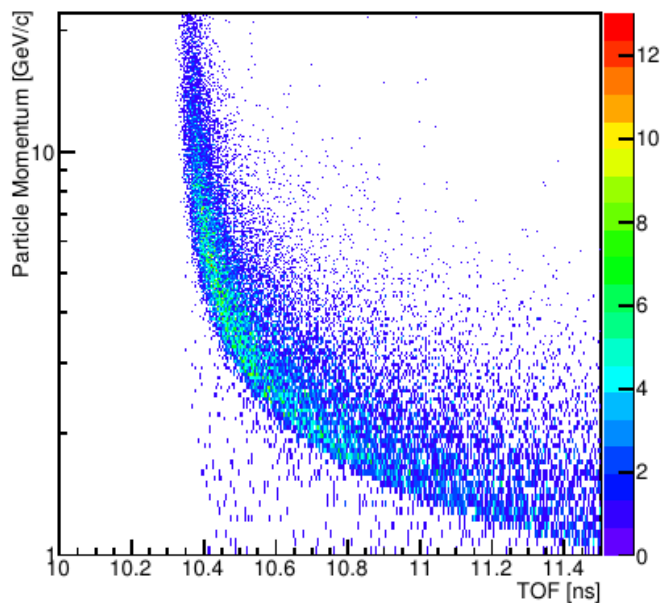


TOF granularity

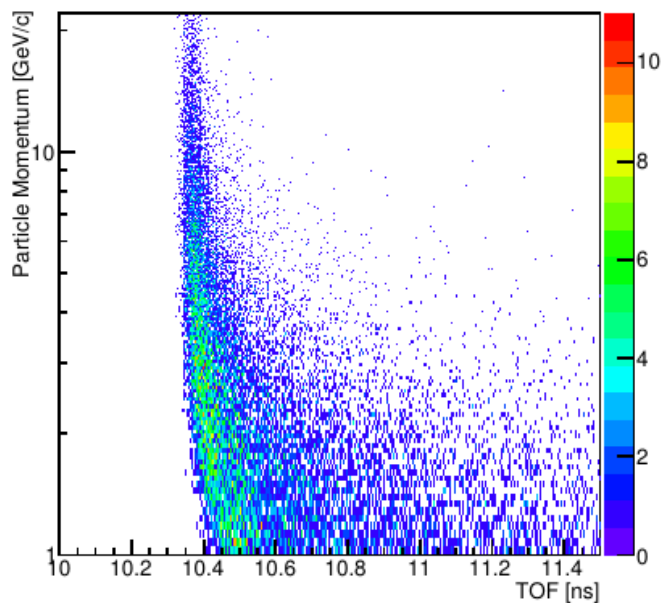


1.5 m cutoff (2.0264%)

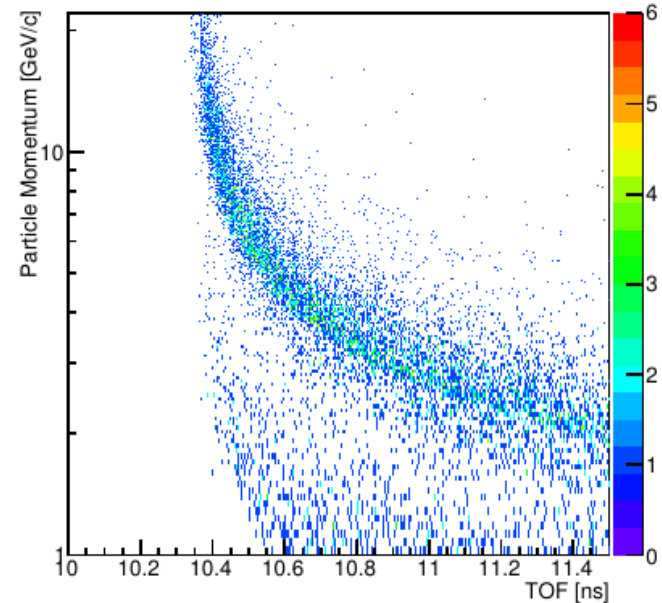
hpvt_K



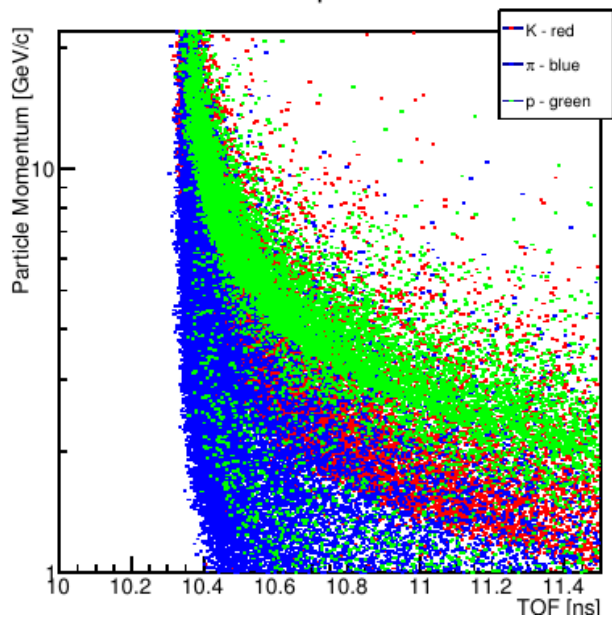
hpvt_π



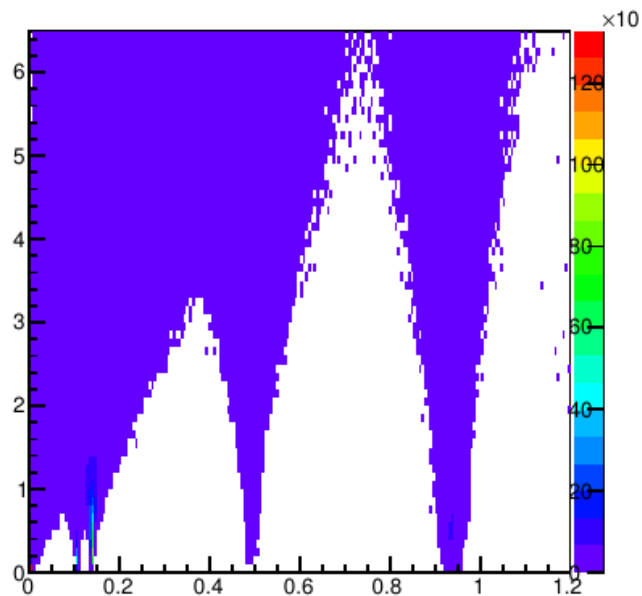
hpvt_p



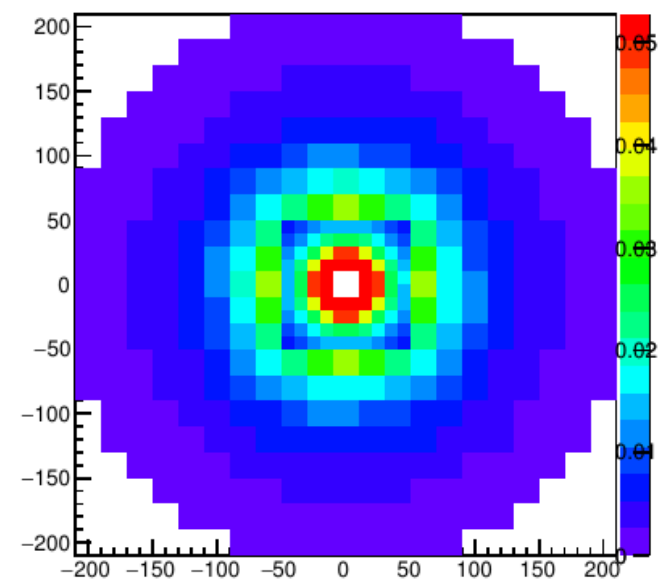
hpvt



p vs mass

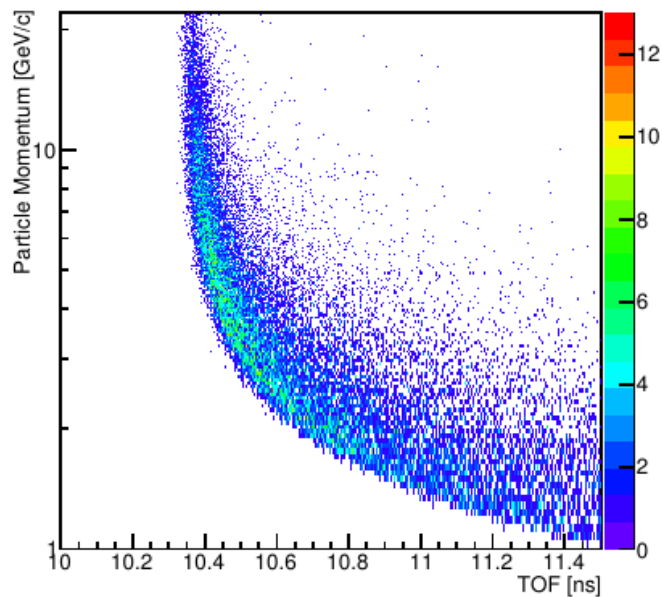


TOF granularity

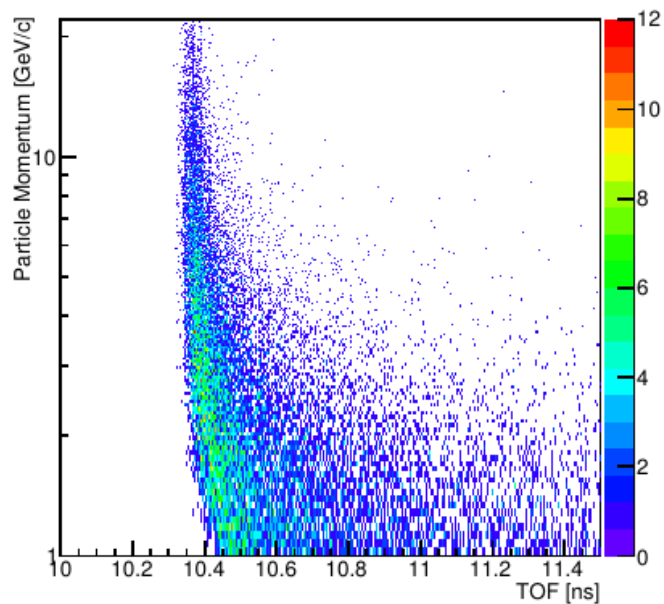


3.1 m cutoff (1.8846%)

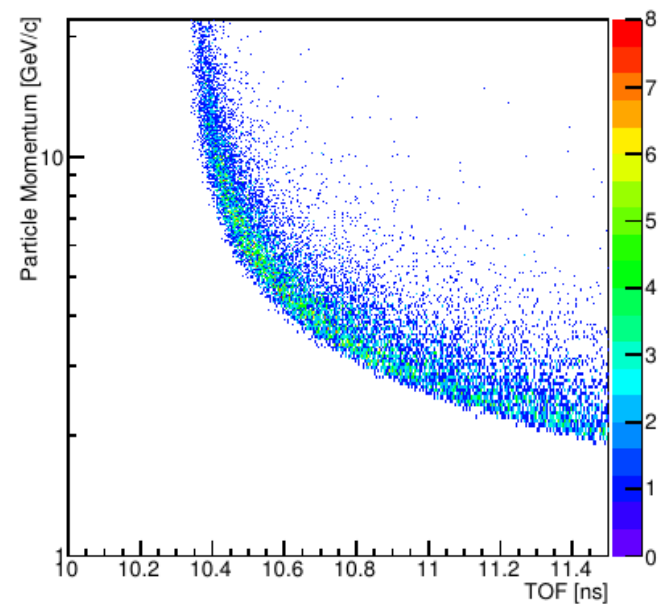
hpvt_K



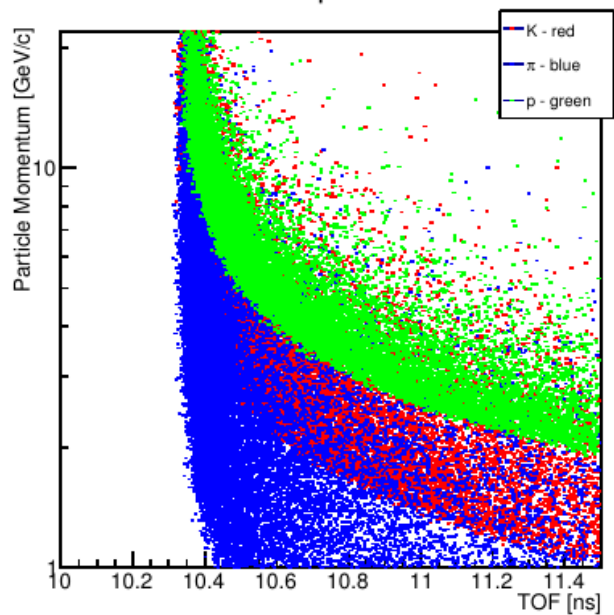
hpvt_π



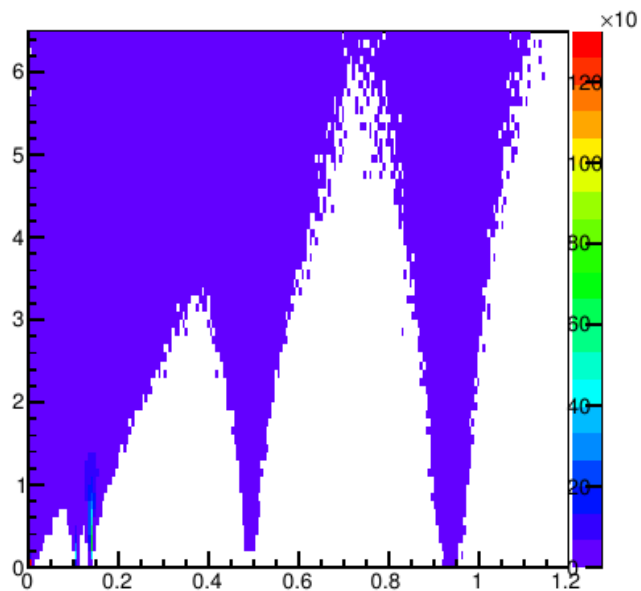
hpvt_p



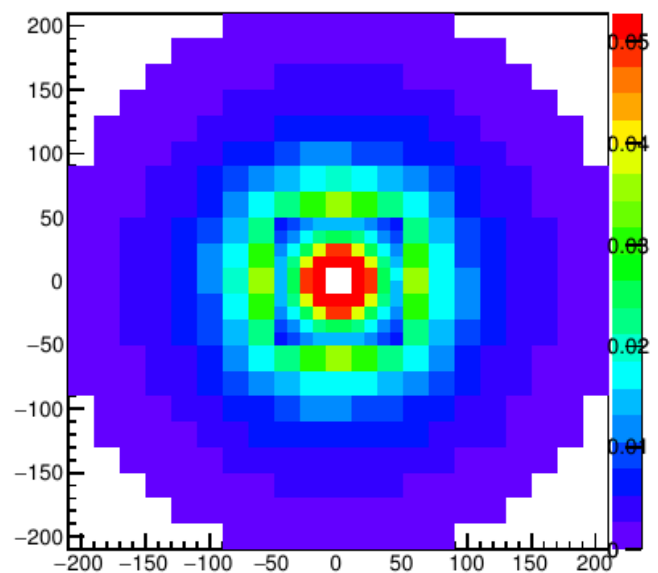
hpvt



p vs mass



TOF granularity

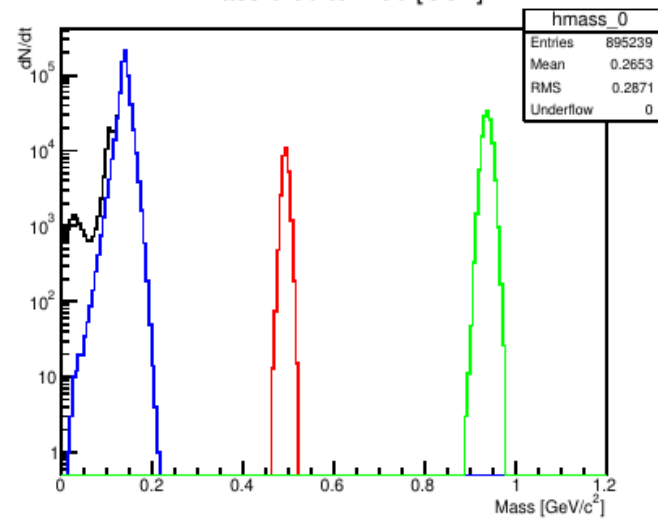


Conclusion

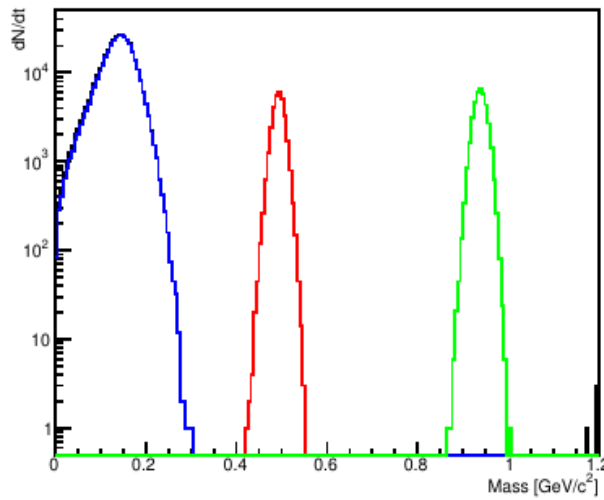
- Particles produced after interaction point, closer to TOF give the low p vs tof points
- Low energy particles add occupancy (obviously).
 - Produced very close to TOF
 - Make panels 1x1 cm and have 0.236979 probability of occupancy
- Regarding primaries, there is no difference in occupancy
 - They are fast, and higher momentum

1.5 m cutoff (2.0264%)

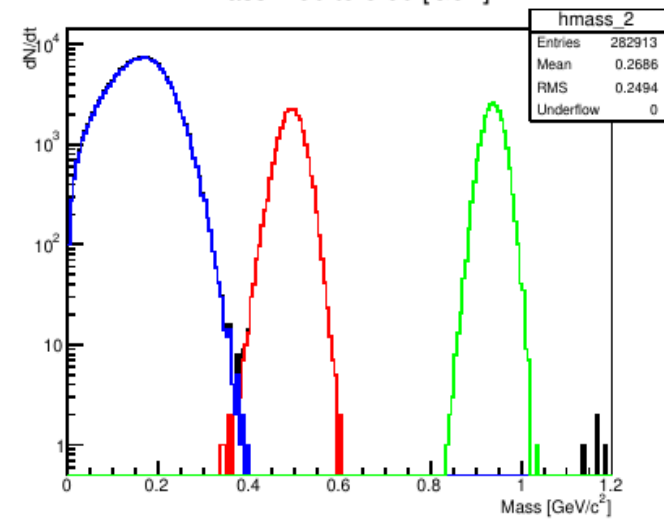
hmass 0.50 to 1.50 [GeV]



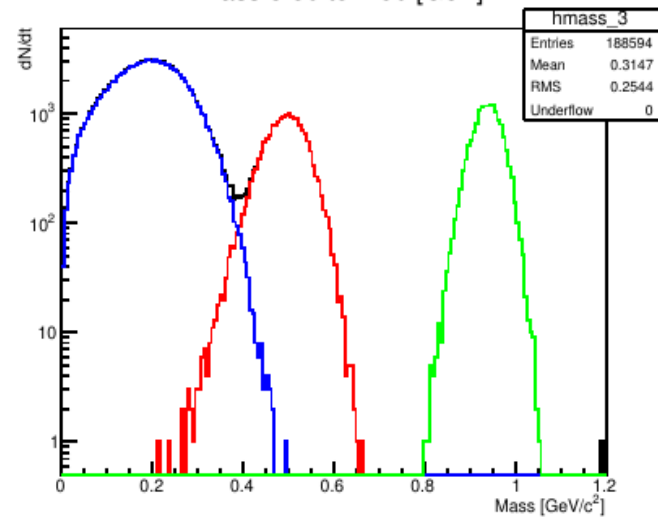
hmass 1.50 to 2.50 [GeV]



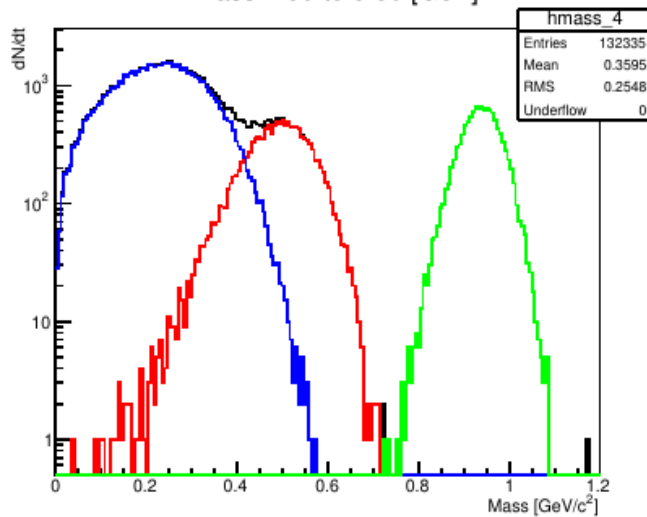
hmass 2.50 to 3.50 [GeV]



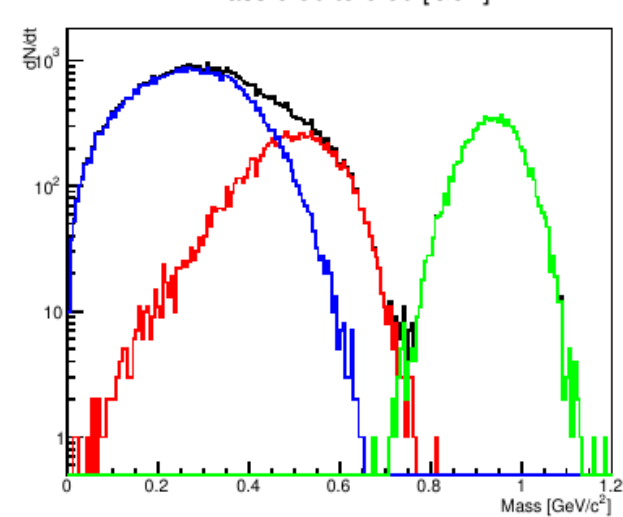
hmass 3.50 to 4.50 [GeV]



hmass 4.50 to 5.50 [GeV]

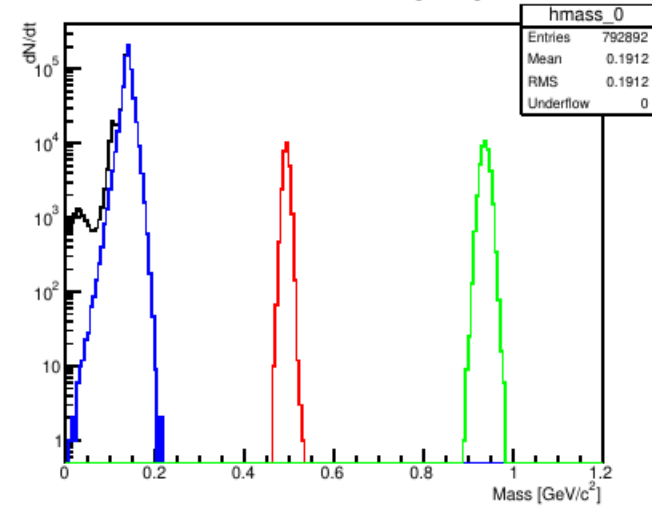


hmass 5.50 to 6.50 [GeV]

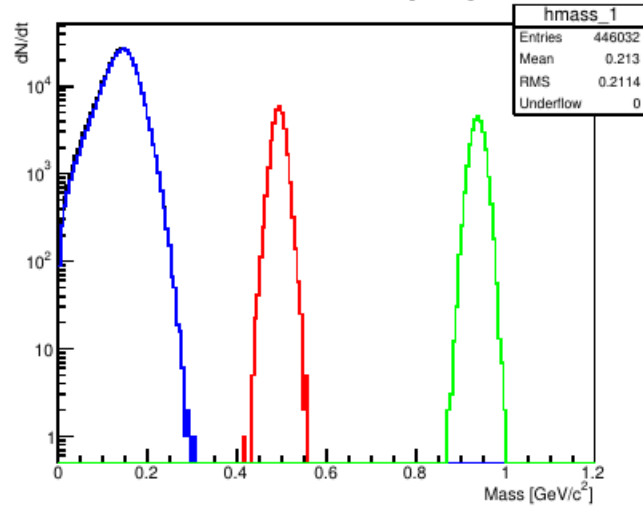


3.1 m cutoff (1.8846%)

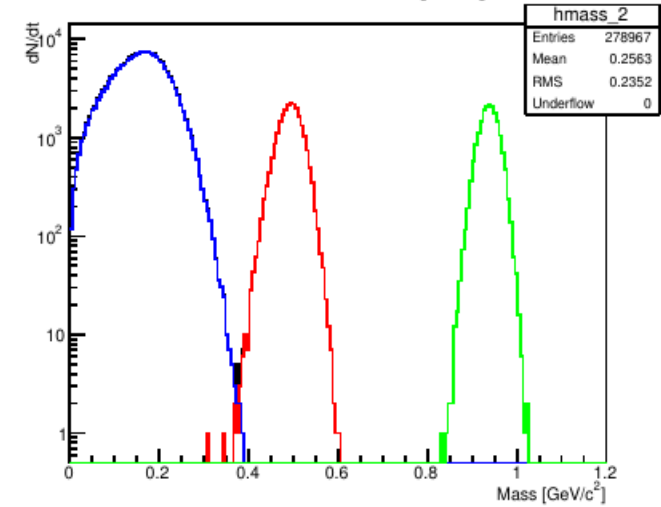
hmass 0.50 to 1.50 [GeV]



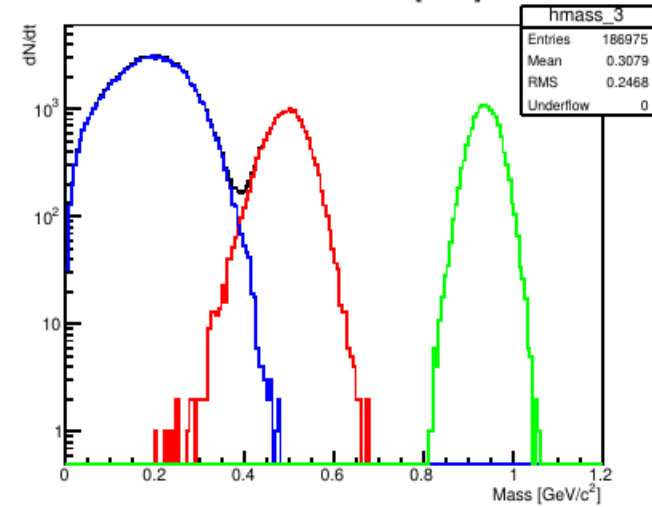
hmass 1.50 to 2.50 [GeV]



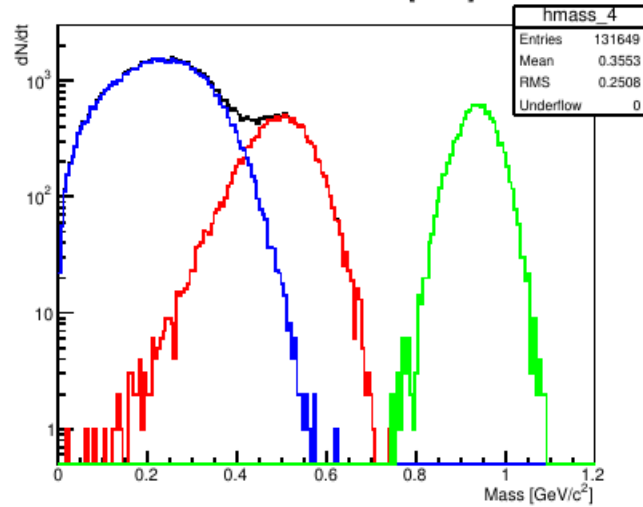
hmass 2.50 to 3.50 [GeV]



hmass 3.50 to 4.50 [GeV]



hmass 4.50 to 5.50 [GeV]



hmass 5.50 to 6.50 [GeV]

